



"Be just, and fear not;
Let all the ends thou aim'st at
Be thy Country's, thy God's, & Truth's."

VOL. VIII]

WASHINGTON, N. C.—FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1823.

[NO. 3-5.]

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT to revive, and continue in force, certain acts for the adjustment of land claims, in the Territory of Michigan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act, entitled "An act to revive the powers of the Commissioners for ascertaining and deciding on claims to land in the district of Detroit, and for settling the claims to land at Green Bay, and Prairie du Chien, in the Territory of Michigan," approved May the eleventh, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, shall be, and the same is hereby, revived, and shall continue in force until the first day of November next; and it shall be the duty of the said commissioners, as soon thereafter as may be, to forward their report, as is required by the second section of said act, to the Secretary of the Treasury, to be by him laid before Congress at its next session.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the second section of the act, entitled "An act to authorize the granting of patents for land, according to the surveys that have been made, and to grant donation rights to certain claimants of land in the District of Detroit, and for other purposes," approved April twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, shall be so construed as to embrace all persons who have claims confirmed below Milk River Point, at the lower end of Lake St. Clair.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That patents shall, and they are hereby directed to be issued, in the mode pointed out by law in other cases, to persons whose claims to lands, town or village lots, have been regularly filed with the Commissioners, appointed by an act, entitled "An act to revive the powers of the Commissioners for ascertaining and deciding on claims to land in the District of Detroit, and for settling the claims to land at Green Bay, and Prairie du Chien, in the Territory of Michigan," passed on the eleventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and whose claims are contained in the report transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, and which have been reported favorably on by said Commissioners; and such persons are hereby confirmed in their claims, agreeably to any surveys heretofore made, or the lines and boundaries established by the claimants respectively: *Provided*, That such confirmations shall only amount to a relinquishment forever, on the part of the United States, and that not more than six hundred and forty acres shall be confirmed, by virtue of any one claim; nor shall more be confirmed, in any case, than the quantity claimed; nor shall any claim extend, in width, more than forty, in depth, more than eighty, arpents; nor to land, heretofore, and now, reserved by the United States for public uses.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, wherever it shall appear to the said Commissioners that any claimant to land, or a town or village lot, at Green Bay or Prairie du Chien, cannot establish his, her, or their, claim to the same, in consequence of his, her, or their, removal therefrom by any officer of the United States' army, it shall be the duty of the said Commissioners to issue a certificate to such persons, for any tract of land, or village lot, which may have been occupied by him, her, or them, after such removal, not exceeding, in quantity, that originally claimed; on which certificates patents shall issue, as in other cases; which claims shall be, in all other respects, subject to the restrictions and provisions of the third section of this act.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That every person, who, on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, was a resident of Green Bay, Prairie du Chien, or within the county of Michilimackinaw, and who, on the said day, occupied and cultivated, or occupied a tract of land which had previously been cultivated, by said occupant, lying within either of said settlements, and who has continued to submit to the authority of the United States, or to the legal representatives of every such person, shall be confirmed in the tract so occupied and cultivated; and the said Commissioners, in adjudicating on claims to land embraced by this act, are authorized to take into their consideration the evidence and facts col-

lected and reported to them by the Agents of the United States, pursuant to the provisions of the act of the eleventh of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, as well as such other and further evidence and testimony as may or shall be exhibited before them by the claimants, to support their claims: And the Register of Land Office at Detroit is authorized and required to receive and record all notices and claims to lands provided for by this act, and which shall be exhibited to him on or before the first day of October next: *Provided, however*, That no person shall be confirmed in a greater quantity than six hundred and forty acres; nor shall any tract, so confirmed, exceed eighty arpents from front to rear; and it shall be the duty of the Surveyor General of the United States, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to cause the land confirmed by this act to be surveyed, at the expense of the claimants, respectively, plats of which shall be returned, as in other cases, and patents therefor shall be granted to the several claimants, in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to allow to the former agent, and to each of the persons whose duty it is made to carry this law into effect, such sum, in addition to the sum allowed by the first recited act, as he may deem just and reasonable.

PHILIP P. BARBOUR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
JOHN GALLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
Washington, Feb. 21, 1823: Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to divide the State of South Carolina into two Judicial Districts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of South Carolina be, and the same is hereby, divided into two Judicial Districts, in the manner following, that is to say: the districts of Lancaster, Chester, York, Union, Spartanburg, Greenville, Pendleton, Abbeville, Edgefield, Newbury, Laurens, and Fairfield, shall compose one District, to be called the Western District; and the residue of the State shall form one other District, to be called the Eastern District. And the terms of the said District Court, for the Eastern District, shall be held in Charleston, at such times as they are now by law directed to be held. And for the trial of all such criminal and civil causes, as are by law cognizable in the District Courts of the United States, which may hereafter arise or be prosecuted, or sued, within the said Western Districts, there shall be one annual session of the said District Court holden at Laurens Court House, to begin on the second Monday in May in each year, to be holden by the District Judge of the United States of the State of South Carolina; and he is hereby authorized and directed to hold such other special sessions as may be necessary for the dispatch of the causes in the said Court, at such time or times as he may deem expedient, and may adjourn such special sessions to any other time previous to a stated session.

Approved Feb. 21, 1823.

POLITICAL.

We invite the attention of our readers to the following letter. It is replete with information and illustrations of the most valuable sort, and goes to enlighten many dark places connected with the subjects on which it treats.

Communicated for the Washington Republican.

"DEAR SIR:

In my last I promised to offer some remarks upon the interesting question, which every politician asks with undissimulated solicitude—who shall be our next President? Although this letter is intended as a part performance of that engagement, I will not, at this time, express to you my opinion, except, negatively, as to a single candidate, now prominent before the nation, and who, notwithstanding all the affected delicacy of the leading Republican paper of our state*, is to receive all the support it is capable of affording. I might add too

*The Enquirer.

the candidate, to whom all the votes of Virginia are intended to be given, unless the general ticket law, (which I now deprecate as I espoused it in 1799, 1800, when it was enacted,) shall be repealed—For without the aid of that law, whereby the loud voice of a strong, and influential minority, will be silenced; I will venture to predict that in this state, there will be but a lean majority in favor of that gentleman. I allude to Mr. Crawford, the Secretary of the Treasury; of whom it may be asked with exulting confidence, what great effort has he made, what decisive stand has he taken—in the Halls of Legislation—in diplomacy—or in the Cabinet Council; affording an infallible test of patriotism, or devotion to his country? Or what evidence has he given of the possession of the higher order of intellectual acquirements? No man who respects the truth, or the award of an impartial, and enlightened public, dares to compare him in these respects, with either of the distinguished persons, who have been named as his competitors. His friends will not, I presume, point you to his speech in the Senate, in favor of a renewal of the United States Bank Charter, in which he treated Virginia, whom he deridingly termed one of the great states, in the most contemptuous manner, and whose instructions to her Senators, upon that subject, were most censoriously criticised, and condemned by him. This they will not do, lest Virginia may remember his rudeness on that occasion, and refuse to be led, or goaded, into the support of his pretensions. Nor will they, I presume, point you to his speech in the Senate, at a most critical, and interesting period of our affairs, when that body manifested a factious spirit of opposition to the Executive, under the plea, of 'Independence,' (a plea often assumed by the artful slave of the most vindictive spirit of personal, and political hostility.) In which

dent was a 'delphic oracle,' breathing the language of peace, in the view of those who favored peace, at every sacrifice; and perfectly belligerent to the advocates for war. Those friends will not quote that speech, lest the admirers of the virtuous, energetic, and explicit Madison, will recollect his tergiversation, and unworthy censures, and withhold their support also. They will not, I presume, refer you to his 'Treasury Reports,' or to the supplemental ones, correcting the most obvious financial blunders, and miscalculations, committed in their predecessors. Passing to his conduct, they will not quote that feature in it, I suppose, which identified him with the enemies of Mr. Monroe, in the most active intrigue, to procure his nomination, by a Congressional caucus, that ever succeeded the foul effort to defraud the nation of its suffrage, by placing Mr. Burr in the Presidency. As I have a personal knowledge of this transaction, I will give you its leading outlines.

Soon after the capture, and conflagration of Washington, by the modern Vandals; the Congress, as you may recollect, convened in that city. It was a period of great excitement and depression—Every effort of an unprincipled faction was strained, to prevent enlistments—to defeat loans—to foment the spirit which was embodied in the Hartford Convention. Mr. Monroe descended from the chief station, the department of state; to superintend the war ministry, and sink, or swim, as its operations failed, or prospered. Carry your mind back to that period; it is an epoch of the most astonishing character.—When told to posterity, its utmost credulity will be taxed to believe it.

It is true, however, that Mr. Monroe had to pledge his individual fortune to sustain his official application, for a loan from the bank in the District of Columbia, to keep the wheels of this mighty government in motion!! I will explain to you the cause of this depression of credit. The opposition aspired to the possession of the government—never was an opposition so completely organized, or so inexorable to all the duties of patriotism: its wealthy members sacrificing every consideration of country to party; and the love of gain, that predominant passion of the souls of men, to their deadly hatred of the administration; refused to lend their money, even

at the exorbitant premium then given by the government. Mr. Pickens, a member of Congress, and high in their confidence, had broached the monstrous doctrine then widely promulgated; that loans to the actual government did not create a moral obligation on the nation to repay the money—that the succeeding administration ought to regard the acts of their predecessors as so corrupt, and those who furnished pecuniary aids, so completely identified in the criminality with them; that it would become an act of paramount duty to sponge the debt. At this crisis, when the notes of the thousand mushroom banks were in higher credit than the Treasury notes of the nation, although yielding an interest to every holder, Mr. Monroe incurred the obligation in question.—He did more—he listened to the clamours of our enemies, who denounced him, by declaring that every effort of the administration tended, as every measure aimed, at placing him in the Presidential chair. And with a noble and virtuous self-denial, he desired a few of his particular friends to declare, (I write most advisedly upon this head) that he would not consent to be held up as a candidate for that office. In doing so he interdicted expostulation—he stated he had decided and wished his decision made known. In consequence of it, the subject was discussed in frequent assemblages of the Republican members of Congress; and the names of other gentlemen were proposed for that high office.

But before any definite decision, the victory of New-Orleans was announced—the news of peace soon followed—the reaction was vast and decisive—and the gratitude of the nation resolved to reward the eminent services of Mr. Monroe with the highest office in its gift; regardless of his self-denial. At this time, the friends of Mr. Crawford—I speak of his bosom friends—presumed, tamely constructing them—were active and zealous, and embodied a powerful party in his support at the Congressional Caucus—I forget their numbers: it was, however, very formidable. This act will not, I presume, be quoted to Virginians to sustain his pretensions, though it does not make him the less acceptable to a party who claim the right to rule us. This party are at heart, hostile to Mr. Monroe. When Mr. Madison was elected, it was expected, and confidently believed on good grounds, that he would nominate Mr. Monroe for the Department of State. A vast effort was made to prevent this anticipated decision. Letters were written from Richmond, containing strong remonstrances against it, and the writers earnestly entreated their correspondents to present their views of the subject to Mr. Madison. These men are from considerations of policy, the ostensible friends of Mr. Monroe, but their secret hatred is as vindictive as ever; and it is upon the ground, that Mr. Crawford opposed him formerly, and is now in perfect communion with the enemies of the Executive, who cloak their efforts, under the pretext of economy, and a reformation of abuses, that he is most acceptable to them.

I may resume this subject hereafter; and if in the exercise of the discretion I give you, to make this letter public, you may please to do so. I subscribe myself,
A Virginia Republican of 1798."

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber having taken that large and convenient house, lately occupied by Dr. D. A. Telfair, purposes opening a

Private Boarding House

for the accommodation of such persons, as wish it, either by the Year, Month, or Day, on the most reasonable terms.

He particularly solicits the patronage of those of his old boarders, who wishes to be situated in a private and convenient manner. Every attention will be paid to the furnishing of his Table that the state of our markets will admit of.

F. BROOKS.

March 7—1824

Blank Charter-Parties of Affinity, for sale at this Office.

chicney, too honest to be bribed; too independent to be flattered; that in relation to the public expenditure, he is careful and economical, and his regard for the constitution paramount. To these must be added, good sound solid common sense, and great experience. There are but few men who are likely to be brought into view as candidates for this high station, of whom so much that is commendable may be said, and against whom fewer cardinal objections can be raised."

Petersburg Republican.

It cannot but be gratifying to the feelings of every American to perceive the more than usual spirit manifested in the celebration of the late anniversary of Washington's birth. Almost every paper we open, whether from the north or south, gives the details of some splendid entertainment or performance on the occasion—such as balls, theatrical exhibitions, military parades, &c. At Washington City, the President, Heads, of Departments, the Chief Justice, Foreign Ministers, and other eminent characters, attended the ball.

Ral. Star.

SHOCKING!

A man of the name of Williams, of Nash County, on Thursday week, having some dispute with his brother-in-law, named Westray, in relation to an unsettled account between them, struck him a blow with his axe with such force, as to have occasioned his death on the Saturday following!

Ral. Reg.

NEW PORT, R. I. FEB. 22.

Arrived, brig Bowdoin, Carr, 18 days from Matanzas bound to Warren. Sailed on the 31st inst, in co. with brigs Abeona, for Providence, and Neptune, of Bristol for Trieste. After being out 4 hours from Matanzas, saw a piratical schr. coming out from the land, full of men and rowing with 14 sweeps. On her coming up with the Bowdoin, she hoisted a red flag and commenced firing with round and grape shot at the same time ordering Captain Carr to "STRIKE OR DIE." As soon as the pirate was within a sufficient distance, the Bowdoin returned the fire from her carriage guns and musketry, which raked the deck of the priates, killing several, and compelled them immediately to haul off having only 7 men to be seen on the deck and rowing with only 3 sweeps; she stood again for the land. Had it not been entirely calm. Capt. Carr would have been enabled to have sunk the pirate. The Abeona and Neptune being in co. all the time, and being both armed, assisted the Bowdoin in repulsing the pirates. The Bowdoin mounts four carriage guns, with muskets, &c.

In addition to the account given by our correspondent at Newport of the gallant defence of the brig Bowdoin the Providence Patriot mentions that the piratical schr. mounted 1 large gun on a pivot, and was supposed to contain 70 or 80 men, and that she came so near the brigs that the captains saw people on board whom they had traded with at Matanzas. The brigs were injured in their rigging by the fire of the pirates, and some of the crews were wounded. The Bowdoin parted company with the other brigs after getting through the passage.

Balt. D. Adv.

The Creek Indian who lately murdered Littlebury Champain, Monroe county, has been apprehended and executed by his countrymen.—This summary punishment evinces a disposition on the part of our red brethren to sustain the friendly relations that we have endeavored to cultivate, and is an evidence they do not lack a natural sense of Justice.

Sav. Rep.

The following is an extract of a letter to the Editors, from a Member of the Maryland Legislature:

"Mr. Millard asked leave to introduce, in the House of Delegates, a bill to exempt Females from imprisonment for debt. It was refused by the House. It seems this only remnant of barbarism must yet be among us. The zeal of that gentleman and of Mr. Teakle, "on this subject will avail nothing. When it was law and practice in certain parts of this Union to try and punish witchcraft, if any man or woman had denied the existence of its powers, he or she, as the case might have been, would have been burnt or drowned; it would have been considered evidence conclusive of an illicit intercourse with the devil; such is the strength of old prejudices. Prejudice alone, in favor of custom, sustains this practice. However, an enlightened liberality must prevail over this dark picture of tyranny to our law."

Nat. Int.

It has been surmised, that the personal of Doctor O'Meara's book, the "Voice from St. Helena," operated as a leading cause in driving Lord Londonderry to commit suicide. The following extract alone is sufficient to justify such a conclusion. A Minister who could suffer himself to be beguiled into so remarkable an abandonment of the interests of his country, could, we should think, enjoy but little repose of mind when awakened to a sense of his error.—*Id.*

Adverting to the commercial distress of England, Napoleon observed, that Lord Castlereagh deserved the reprobation of the English nation for the little care he had taken of their interests at the time of the general peace.—"The misfortunes which befel me," said he, "gave such an ascendancy to England, that almost any demand made by her would have been granted; independent of the right which she had to claim a recompense for the vast expense which she had been at. An opportunity offered itself, which probably will never occur again, for England to recover and extricate herself from all her difficulties in a few years, and to relieve her from the immense load of debt which weighs her down. Had Castlereagh been really attentive to the interests of his own country, he would have embraced, at an early period, the only opportunity that had been presented to him to secure such commercial advantages to England as would have relieved her from her embarrassments.—But instead of this, he only attended to paying his court to kings and emperors, who flattered his vanity by taking notice of him; well knowing that in doing so, they gained the great point of making him neglect his country's interest, and consequently benefited their own. He was completely duped, and will yet be cursed by your nation."

EMBASSY TO MEXICO.

A letter from Washington, published in the New York American, states unequivocally that general Jackson will not accept the embassy to Mexico. The Senate having adjourned, we presume the president will forthwith, upon his own responsibility, appoint some other gentleman to represent the United States at the court of the emperor Iturbide.

By a late report of the Methodist Episcopal Church, it appears, that the total number of Methodists in Great Britain and her dependencies is 252,570, and the number of travelling preachers there, 970. In the U. S. west of the Allegany, there are more than one hundred and five thousand members, about four hundred travelling, and nearly one thousand local preachers.

The Milledgeville Recorder says—"The Commissioners appointed to form a treaty with the Cherokee Indians have returned home, we understand, without effecting their object. These Indians are said to be decidedly opposed to making any cession of their territory, and are reported to have instructed their Chiefs not, on the peril of their lives, to cede a foot of land."

PROVIDENCE, JAN. 29.

WARNING TO SABBATH BREAKERS. We learn that the following distressing event took place at Valley Falls, one mile above Pawtucket, on Sunday last. A person in discharging his gun (loaded with a ball) at a mark, shot a boy, named Chace, through the body, who survived the fatal wound but about 15 minutes.

A man who was capitally convicted at the Old Bailey, was, as usual, asked what he had to say why judgment of death should not be pronounced against him. "Say!" replied he, "why I think the joke has been carried far enough already, and the less that is said about it the better—if you please, we'll drop the subject."

It was lately stated in the English Court of Chancery, and proved by affidavits, that lady Portsmouth, wife of the earl of Portsmouth, who is rather weak in mind, was in the habit of whipping her husband both when he was dressed, and in the bed undressed; and that she kept a whip for that purpose.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived since our Last.
Schr. Fame, Done, Norfolk,
Schr. Louisa, Best, N. York.
Schr. Commodore Perry, Dyer, N. Y.
Cleared.
Schr. Nancy, Luther, New York, Naval
Stores, by Burbanks & Potts.
Schr. Carpenters-Son, Williams, N. Y.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT (CORRECTED WEEKLY.)					
ARTICLES.	Per	D. C.	D. C.	Remarks.	
Bacon	lb.	8	10		
Butter	20	22			
Bees Wax	33	35			
Brandy, French	gal.	2	2 50	dull	
Apple	1	50			
Peach	1	50			
Corn	bush	55	60	sales	
Cotton	lb.	9			
Coffee	30	32			
Candles	18			nominal	
Cordage	12	15			
Flaxseed	bush	70		dull	
Flour	bbl.	9 50			
Gin, Holland	gal.	1 25	1 50		
Country	50			nominal	
Glass 10 by 12	50 ft.	6 25			
8 by 10	4 50	5			
Iron, country bar	lb.	5	5 50	sales	
sweeds	6				
Lumber, Flooring	14			sales	
Inch boards	M.	8	9		
Shantling	7	8			
Shingles 22 inch	1 50	1 60			
Staves W O hhd	10	18			
R. O. do.	7	8			
W O bbl.	7	8			
Head, W O hhd	16	18			
Lard	lb.	8	9		
Lead, bar	9				
ground in oil	4 25	4 50			
Leather, sole	lb.	32			
upper	side	4	4 50		
Meal	bush	65	70		
Molasses	gal.	35	40		
Oil, Linseed	1 25			sales	
Fish	40				
Naval Stores, Tar	bbl.	1		dull	
Pitch	1 30	1 35			
Rosin	1 10	1 25			
Turpentine	1 80	1 85			
do. Spirits	gal.	35	40		
Pork, cargo	bbl.	12		nominal	
mess	14				
green	cwt.	5	5 50	sales	
Peas, Black eyed	bush	55	60		
Red	40	45			
Rum, Jamaica	gal.	90	1	dull	
W. I.	70	75			
American	40	42			
Salt, Alum	bush	65	70	sales	
Fine	60				
Sugar, Loaf	lb.	18	20	sales	
Lump	16			sales	
Brown	10	12			
Steel, Blistered	10	15			
German	18	20			
Tallow	10				
Tobacco Manufac.	cwt.	13			
Leaf	4	5			
Wine, Madeira	gal	3			
Teneriffe	1 60	1 75	dull		
Sherry	1 60	2			
Whiskey	40				
Wheat	bush	1		nominal	

CLARK'S COMMENTARY.

MYERS & SMITH, Booksellers, No. 59 Fulton street, New-York, will shortly commence publishing a Royal Octavo Edition of Dr. Adam Clarke's Commentary, on very fine paper, and excellent print, at the price of the Quarto Edition, containing the

OLD & NEW TESTAMENTS, The Text taken from the most correct copies of the present authorized version; with the marginal readings, an ample collection of parallel Texts, and copious summaries to each chapter. The date of every transaction through the whole of the New Testament, as far as it has been ascertained by the best Chronologers, will be marked in the A. M. or years from the Creation, collated throughout with the years of the Julian period; and in the A. u. C. and A. D. or years before and after Christ, with Critical Notes. Embellished with Maps, and a Portrait of the Author. Also, The NEW TESTAMENT, SEPARATELY.

CONDITIONS.

1. The work will be printed on new type and fine paper—to make six volumes Royal Octavo, containing about 900 pages each; at \$5 per vol. neatly bound in sheep, with raised bands;—or each vol. to consist of ten Numbers, at 50 cents per Number; or Quarter Nos. at 12 1-4.
2. The New-Testament will be printed separately, being complete in two volumes, making 20 Nos. of 96 pages each, at 50 cents per No. or Quarter Nos. at 12 1-2.
3. The work will be put to press on the first of April, 1823, and completed as speedily as possible.
4. To commence the work by first publishing the New-Testament, and delivering it either in Vols. or in Nos.
5. The work to be delivered to subscribers bound, at its completion, or in Nos. monthly or weekly.

Aug. 22, 1822.
* * * Subscriptions to the above cheap and valuable work, for either the New Testament only, or both the Old & New together, will be received by the Editor of the AMERICAN RECORDER.

J. Hirst's Books
Are given up by me to Mr. Joseph B. Hinton—those indebted thereon will therefore pay to him or his order.

JOSEPH BONNEP

Feb. 14th 1823.—382.

PRINTING.

Of all descriptions, neatly executed, at this Office, immediately opposite the Store of Mr. Edward Quin, Main-Street.

GARDEN SEEDS.

BURBANK & POTTS, Have just received from New-York a general assortment of Garden Seeds which they warrant to be fresh and good, and which they offer on moderate terms. 3i383

TOWN PROPERTY.

Will be Sold on the 26th day of March next, at the Court-House in Washington, the following Lots or as much thereof as will satisfy the Town Taxes due thereon (and the cost of advertising) for the year 1822.

- | | |
|-------|---------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Lot given in by the heirs of Jno. Armstead. |
| 1 | do. No. 73, by Thos. Acworth, |
| 1-2 | do. 32, heirs of Jos. Baker, |
| 1 | do. 25, Wm. Blackledge, |
| 1-3 | do. 39, William S. Bell, |
| 1 | do. 54, h's Mildred Campell, |
| 1 | do. 5, Micajah Cotton, |
| 2 | do. 16 & 17, Terence Delany, |
| 1 | do. 44, L. Dickenson, |
| 1 | do. 71, Gilbert Gary, |
| 1 | do. 24, John Holland, |
| 1 | do. 79, William Harrell, |
| 1 | do. —, Daniel King, |
| 5 1-2 | do. —, Lewis Leroy, |
| 1-2 | do. 8, heirs David Marsh, |
| 1 | do. 55, Mary Marsh, |
| 1 | do. 70, Isom Marriner, |
| 1 | do. 100, Peter Pecar, |
| 1-2 | do. —, Sam'l Ralston, |
| 1 | do. 46, John Selby, Jr., |
| 2 | do. —, Thos. Wollard, |
| 1 | do. —, Sam. Wollard, sr, |
| 1-2 | do. —, Nancy Cogdell, |
| 1 | do. 2, John Marriner, |
| 2-3 | do. 74, h's Edward Reany, |
| 1 | do. 94, h's Reading Hawkins, |
| 1 | do. 18, Sally Anderson, |
- SAMUEL W. LUCAS, T. T. C.
Feb. 14.—6i 382

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD GLADLY SELL ON VERY REDUCED AND ACCOMMODATING TERMS,

The following Property.

THE HOUSES & LOT IN WASHINGTON, Commonly called the Buck Lot.

THE size of the House and Lot; and withall the contiguity of this property to the business part of the Town, gives it many advantages.

Also the HOUSE & LOT thereto adjoining, known by the name of the John Dan Lot.

ALSO That commodious and elegant Villa, where the subscriber now resides, one mile from Washington, called Bagatelle.

ALSO, One third of the Broad Creek MILL SCITE, Materials and Three Hundred acres of Land adjoining, late the residence of Doctor Magimpsey.

ALSO, Near Six Hundred acres of valuable timbered LAND, within 2 1-2 miles of Washington; this is peculiarly valuable; having a vast stock of Naval Store resources, a quantity of very valuable Pine Timber, and a beautiful Scite for a Mill to saw it—and navigation to Washington.—If application be made to me, great Bargains can be had in any of this property.

JOSEPH B. HINTON

Nov. 28, 1822.—372

15\$ reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber about the 10th Dec. ult. a negro woman, named

RUTH.

She is about 21 years old; & is well known in this town having lived with Joseph B. Stickney, Esq. for a considerable time—she was recently purchased from Mr. Hector Scott of Hyde County, where she is no doubt now lurking.

The above reward will be immediately paid on delivery of said negro to the Subscriber, living about 3 miles from Washington.

All persons are forwarned from harboring, employing or carrying her off, under the penalty of the law.

STEPHEN OWENS.

Jan. 9, 1823.—t 377

SHIPPING ARTICLES

For Sale at this Office.

WANTED.

AN Apprentice to the Printing Business. Apply at this Office.

POETRY.

SELECTED.

The following neat and impressive Stanzas, were composed by Miss E. C. to a female friend on her departure from Little Boarding School, Pennsylvania.

Oh dearest friend remember me,
Remember Little that sweetest spot—
Those happy hours I spent with thee,
And then, O then forget me not.

Should'st thou to distant regions steer
Where friendship's voice can reach thee not,
Change kingdoms with the changing year,
Yet even then, forget me not.

When countless honours wait thy brow;
If grandeur be thy destin'd lot—
Midst smiles of wealth, the flatterer's bow,
Even then, O then forget me not!

But should'st thou share a lowlier state,
The humble tenant of a cot;
Should'st thou e'en misfortune on thee wait,
Then, O then! forget me not.

But O, may happiness be thine,
Thy life be void of stain or spot;
And when with angels thou shalt shine,
In that blest hour forget me not.
Little Boarding School.

OUR FATHER WHO ART IN HEAVEN.

Art thou my Father?—then no more
My sins shall tempt me to despair;
My Father pities and forgives,
And hears a child's repentant prayer.

Art thou my Father?—Let me strive
With all my power to learn thy will:
To make thy service all my care,
And all thy wise commands fulfil.

Art thou my Father?—Teach my heart
Compassion for another's woe,
And ever to each child of thine
A brother's tenderness to show.

Art thou my Father?—Then I know
When pain, or want, or griefs oppress,
They come but from a Father's hand,
Which wounds to heal, afflicts to bless.

Art thou my Father?—Then in doubt
And darkness, when I grope my way,
A light shall shine upon my path,
And make my darkness light as day.

Art thou my Father?—Then no more
Tremble my soul at death's alarms;
He comes, a messenger of love,
To bear me to a Father's arms.

From the Raleigh Register.

MESSRS EDITORS—The Raleigh Peace Society request the favor of you to publish the following Order of the Emperor of Germany, for the arrest of two Duellists, taken from the 31st number of the 'Friend of Peace.'

"General, I desire you to arrest Count K—and Captain W—immediately. The Count is of an imperious character, proud of his birth, and full of false ideas of honor. Captain W. who is an old soldier, thinks of settling every thing by sword and pistol. He has done wrong to accept a challenge from the young Count. I will not suffer the practice of duelling in my army; and I despise the arguments of those who seek to justify it. I have a high esteem for officers who expose themselves courageously to the enemy, and who on all occasions, shew themselves intrepid, valiant, and determined in attack as well as defence. The indifference with which they face death is honorable to themselves and useful to their country—but there are men ready to sacrifice every thing to a spirit of revenge and hatred. I despise them: such men, in my opinion, are worse than Roman gladiators. Let a council of war be summoned to try these two officers, with all the impartiality which I demand from every judge; and let the most culpable of the two be made an example by the rigor of the law I am resolved that this barbarous custom, which is worthy of the age of Tamerlane and Bajazet, and which is so fatal to the peace of families, shall be punished and suppressed; though it cost half my officers. There will be still left men who can unite bravery with the duties of faithful subjects. I wish for none who do not respect the laws of the country."
"Vienna, August, 1774."

LARGE FEET.

Formerly, in France, a great foot was much esteemed, and the length of the shoe, in the fourteenth century, was a mark of distinction. The shoes of a Prince were two feet and a half long; those of a Baron two feet; those of a Knight eighteen inches long; from whence arose the expression—*Il est un grand pied dans le monde.*

Maria Pike, a lady of respectability, has lately been convicted at Salisbury Sessions, England, for stealing some bricks. This lady has been one of the most benevolent woman in Salisbury; and the Magistrates knowing her character, and thoroughly believing that a lady of her respectability could not have been guilty of such an offence, instead of seven years transportation, mildly commuted it to four months imprisonment. The Bricks were valued at three fathings, and the expense to the city will be 35/!

A Clergyman catechising the youths of his parish, put the first question from the catechism of Heidelberg to a girl—"What is your only consolation in life and in death?" The poor wench smiled, but did not answer. The priest insisted—"Well then," said she, "since I must tell, it is the young shoemaker of Agneaux Street."

The best way to win applause, is not to court it. Persevere in the path of rectitude; and if Fame follows you, very well; but never run after it.

A family where the Great Father of the Universe is duly revered; where parents are honoured and obeyed; where brothers and sisters dwell together in love and harmony; where peace and order reign; where there is no law but the law of kindness and wisdom; is surely a most delightful and interesting spectacle

The way to be truly honorable is to be industriously good. It was worthily answered by Maximilian, the German Emperor, to one who desired his letters patent to ennoble him—I am able, said he, to make thee rich; but *Virtue* must make thee noble.

As an Irishman was passing through Essex street the other day, when the side walks were covered with ice, his foot slipped, and falling, he struck his head with violence on the pavement.—Paddy gathered himself up slowly and making a rueful face at the place where he fell—"Arrah honey," says he, "but you'll sweat for this before spring."

Salem Gazette.

CURE FOR A LIVER COMPLAINT.

A gentleman of Baltimore, who had for some time imagined himself dying of a liver complaint was advised by his physician Dr. Crawford, to make an excursion into the state of Ohio. After an absence of some months, he returned home in good health; but, upon receiving information of the death of his twin brother, who had actually died of a diseased liver, he immediately staggered, and falling down, cried out he was a dead man—and had, as he always expected died of the complaint in his liver. Dr. Crawford being sent for immediately attended; and on being informed of the notion which had seized the hypochondriac, he took hold of his arm and feeling his pulse, exclaimed, "O yes, the gentleman is certainly dead, and it is more than probable that his liver was the death of him. However to ascertain the cause, I will cut him open before putrefaction takes place." He called for a carving knife, and whetting it as a butcher would to open a dead calf, he went to him, and began to unbutton his waistcoat. The "dead man" became so horribly frightened that he leaped up with the utmost agility, and crying out "murder! murder! murder!" ran off with a speed that would have defied a whole college of Physicians to catch him. After running a considerable distance, until he was almost exhausted, he halted; and not finding the doctor at his heels, soon became composed, and from that period was never known to complain of his liver, although he lived upward of twenty years after it.—*Balt. Amer.*

RELIGIOUS.

From the Raleigh Register.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Discovering from a frequent perusal of the pages of your useful paper, that you are willing, and even desirous to disseminate truth, I have to request you will give these few unconnected paragraphs a place in your columns, should you deem them worthy. I subject them to your criticism, and will cheerfully submit to any corrections you may make.

Is there, let me ask, an individual in this enlightened age, who denies his assent to the truths of the Gospel? who gives no credence to the evidences adduced to establish Christianity? Is there one who blindly closes his eyes against the light, even the light of the "sun of righteousness," which is diffusing its genial influence the world around; which has found its way to the gloomy regions of Mahometan

darkness, even where the beams of the conquering Ganges flow—the sacred oracles of God have been extended, even to the children of the East; and they have now an opportunity of comparing them with the faint glimmerings of heathen superstition, and deciding which points the way to Heaven—which leads to unending and eternal joys? I trust the appellation of unbeliever cannot justly be given to any, to any at least who read this paper. But if unfortunately there be such an one, will he not attend to an evidence which an unpractised pen would present to the view of his understanding; one, in my humble estimation, calculated of itself to strike conviction to a reasoning mind? I allude to the situation of the Jews as a nation. Does not this establish, without controversy, that a part of the Divine record, is true? and if a part, why not the whole? Have not all the prophecies concerning this once chosen and highly favored people of God, been fulfilled in a very wonderful manner? What were they once? Turn over the pages of sacred history and you will find they were once prosperous and glorious—Victory and triumph accompanied all their battles—They fought on the side of God; and "God was their strength and refuge." Indeed, when we read the history of the glory and splendor which once shone around this ancient people of the Lord, how does worldly grandeur sink into insignificance. But did it continue? Alas! No—It was evanescent. Under the reign of their first kings, their concerns were generally, yea, universally triumphant. It was then the sacred walls of Jehovah's temple were reared—it was then that praise was heard through its lofty aisles—It was at that period, too, that they enjoyed preeminently the blessings of wealth. Commerce unfurled her sails to the favoring breeze; and their land abounded with all good things. But, as was foretold, the kings who succeeded became encouragers of idolatry. They profaned the temple and its ordinances—"and all the chief priests and elders transgressed very much after the abominations of the heathen"—and they forsook the God of their fathers." What do you say, oh unbeliever, was not this anticipated prophecy? But was this all that was prophesied concerning this deluded people? No. Was it not foretold that a Saviour should be raised up amongst them, who should redeem Israel; even Jesus, who was to be their glorious Messiah? He, to whose standard, it was said, all nations should flock; and through him the world be filled with the glory of God—"through whom both Jew and Gentile were to have access by one spirit to the Father? And did they believe in this Saviour, this King of righteousness, whose dominion was to be universal? Alas! No—They perverted these prophecies—they denied, they persecuted, they scourged and buffeted, and at last succeeded in crucifying the Lord of Glory. They looked for a temporal Messiah, one who should come in pomp and glory, and gratify their pride of heart. They consequently shut their eyes and their ears, and steeled their hearts against the truth, even the truths which were proclaimed with "words such as never man spake." And has this long looked for Messiah made his appearance? Ask the unbelieving descendants of faithful Abraham, and they will tell you *he is yet to come!* Alas, alas! why should men be so perversely blind: they will look, but look in vain, until God shall seal their eyes in death.

I rejoice to hear of the temporal advantages which the spirit of liberty is granting to this hitherto proscribed nation, I rejoice too, that I have lived to see the day when exertions are used to bring about the salvation of the Jews, and to hear the truth as it is in Jesus, proclaimed with fervency by one of them. But oh, I should rejoice with joy unfeigned, to hear the glad intelligence, that they were all abandoning their fallacious hopes, and receiving as their Messiah, "He who died for the remission of sins!"

And now my unbelieving friend, whoever you may be, what say you to these things? Does not the fulfilment of these prophecies against a nation whom your own knowledge can testify are a "by-word" and a reproach among all people? Does it not convince you of the truth of that part of sacred history wherein these predictions are contained? If so, you cannot, you will not be so unreasonable, as to deny your assent to the remainder. You will not, I trust, like the poor Jew, reject the evidences concerning the glorious Messiah, even Jesus Christ, nor like them "deny the Lord who bought you!"

A FRIEND TO TRUTH.

From the Columbian Star.

There is a practical infidelity a broad, which derides the idea of Divine Provi-

dence. Whatever calamity may happen, "forth steps the spruce philosopher," and descants learnedly on the causes which have produced it; and he is satisfied with the most absurd conclusions, if he can succeed in excluding the all-sustaining and controlling Sovereign of the Universe from any agency in the event.

NEW RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER.

The prospectus of a new weekly religious newspaper was lately issued in Boston to be entitled 'Zion's Herald.' The paper is to be devoted to religion and morality generally; and particularly to information relative to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Its chief support is expected from the members of this sect. The paper is to be edited, we understand, by a clergyman of the Episcopal order, by the name of Cotting.

It appears from the synodical reports of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church that religion is in a very flourishing state within its bounds. No less than eight thousand six hundred and seventy persons have been received into its communion during the last three years; who have generally walked worthy of their Christian profession. A letter just received from Lincoln co. West Tennessee, states that the Lord is doing glorious things in that section of country—which but a few years since was a howling wilderness, inhabited only by wild beasts and savage men. All denominations share in the revival; and a spirit of union and brotherly love is increasing.

Richmond Family Visitor.

REVIVAL IN WILMINGTON, (N. H.)

We are informed that a revival of religion has been progressing for some weeks in Gilmanton, (N. H.) and that a considerable number are indulging hopes that they have passed from death unto life. It is said to be principally confined to the society of Methodists, although appearances are favorable in the congregational society. May the Spirit of the Lord descend copiously upon all societies, and by his enlightening influences enable them to discern the great truths of the gospel with perfect harmony and brotherly love.—*Concord (N. H.) Repository.*

PUBLIC VIRTUE.

"Righteousness," says the wise man, "exalteth a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people."

The scriptures represent it as the settled course of Divine Providence, that a righteous nation shall prosper, and that a wicked people shall be visited by judgment. This representation accords with the experience of nations. It remarkably accords with the experience of the children of Israel. If you read their history, you will find that the divine dealings with them were always suited to their manners. They were uniformly prosperous or afflicted, according as religion and virtue flourished or decayed; and the history of every other nation and people abundantly proves that the degree of public and social happiness has been proportionate to the degree of public virtue.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

A FEMALE ACADEMY

at Farmwell Grove, Halifax County, under the charge of Mrs. Hines, offers more advantages for the Education of young Ladies, than any one the subscriber has ever seen. Mrs. Hines, to rare literary and ornamental accomplishments, unites the happy talent of enlisting the warmest affections of her pupils amid the most exemplary government, and of preparing young Ladies to enter on the stage of life, with minds richly imbued with every valuable female accomplishment, and above all, carrying with them that retiring modesty and amiable deportment which adds charms to native loveliness in the female character.

The School is located just at the margin of the Rocky lands, about 30 miles below Shockoe Springs, & is exceedingly healthy. And, although as yet but in its infancy, it contained this Session 28 young Ladies, chiefly from the Counties of Pitt, Edgecombe, Lenoir and Bertie; twenty-six of whom boarded in Mrs. Hines' own family, where Moral and Religious examples are seen every day, and where many others can be accommodated also.

The terms, are perhaps, lower than at any other Female Boarding School in the State, and can be known, as also the course of instruction and employment, by application either by letter or in person to

JOSEPH B. HINTON.

Dec. 5, 1822. — 3m273

PRINTED BY JOHN M. WILLIAMS, AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM—HALF-YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

VOL. V

AN ACT making Government more efficient and more economical. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That the following sum, to-wit: one thousand three hundred and thirty dollars, be and the same are hereby appropriated to the use of the Department of the Interior, for the purchase of land for the settlement of the Indians.

For the purchase of land for the settlement of the Indians, the sum of one thousand three hundred and thirty dollars.

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